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# The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XCII., NO. 69. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

## THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE WAR IS NOW RAGING



GENERAL OYAMA.

### Kuropatkin's Concentration Around Liaoyang Taken to Mean Final Struggle of the Campaign Between Huge Armies Numbering Over 300,000 Men.

The heaviest battle of the war is raging today around Liaoyang. Following the rear guard action which Kuropatkin has fought in his retirement from Anping and Anshanshan, he has either elected or been forced to give battle and is meeting the attack of the combined armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku. Despatches from the battle fields show that at dawn today the Japanese opened a terrific artillery fire, directed mainly against the Russian centre and right. After four hours of galling shrapnel fire the cannonading slackened and at 9 o'clock the Japanese general advance began. An Associated Press despatch sent from Liaoyang at 6.40 this evening shows that the battle was increasing in intensity, the Japanese pressing forward until at one point their advance developed into a hand to hand fight, the Russians repelling them with the bayonet.

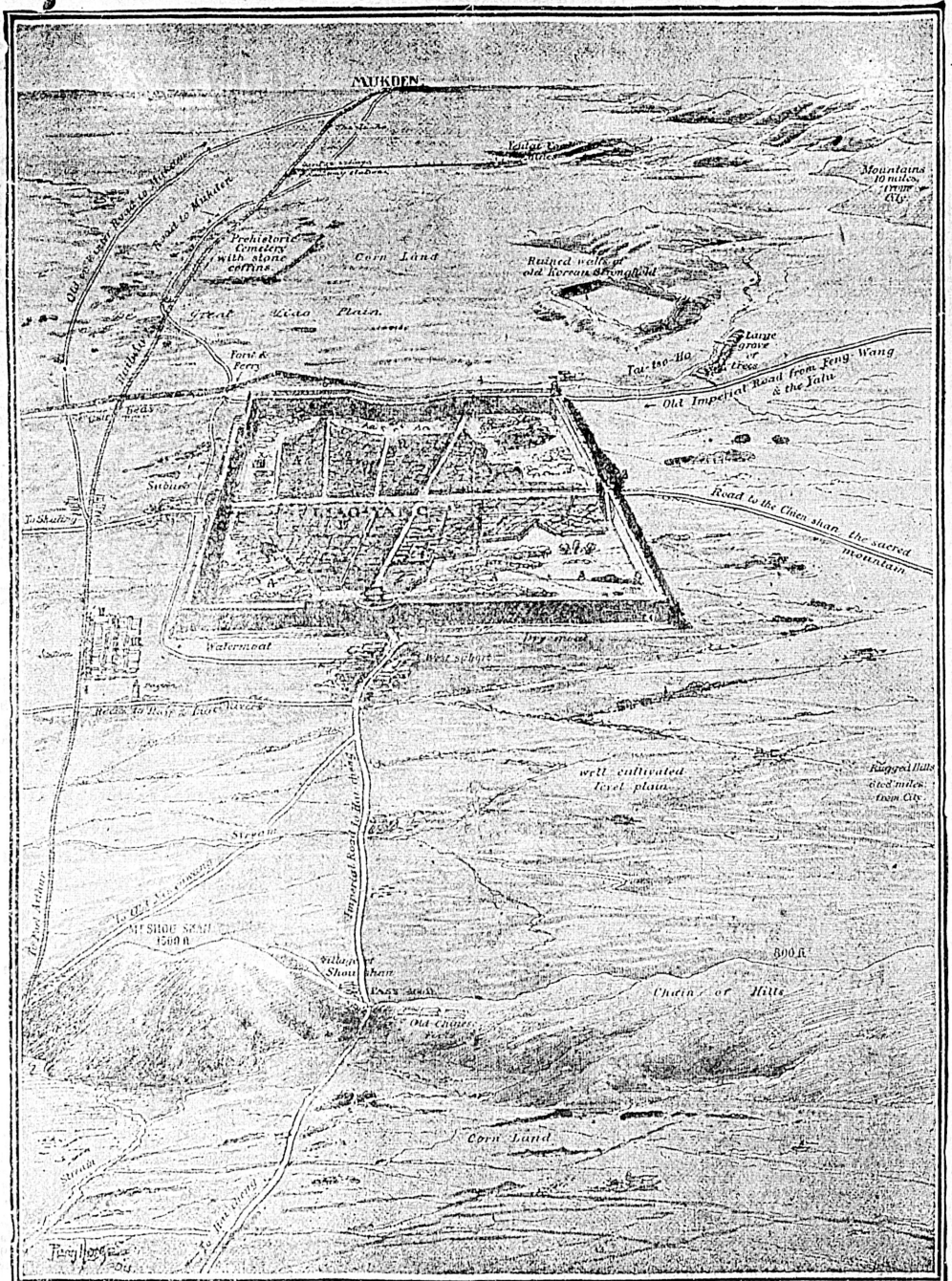
The Associated Press despatches and Russian official reports indicate that the Russians occupy a semi-circle of about nine miles in length protecting Liaoyang, the centre and right of line receiving the brunt of the fighting up to the last advices. This far the reports do not indicate the trend of the action, but reports to the Russian war office say that the battle will extend over several days.

The combined forces engaged are estimated at between 300,000 and 400,000 of all arms.



GENERAL NODZU.

### The Storm Centre in Northern Manchuria



THE CITY OF LIAOYANG LOOKING N.E. FROM THE SPHERE

### In Battle's Vortex At Liaoyang

Associated Press Correspondent at Storm Centre Describes the Situation.

### Hundreds of Cannon Thundering Along East and South Fronts.

Liaoyang, Aug. 30.—The Russian correspondent of the Associated Press supplies the following:  
"The historical moment has arrived and the battle of Liaoyang is in progress. It was not 6 o'clock this morning when the first gun was fired, but soon afterwards hundreds of cannon were thundering along our southern and eastern fronts.  
"The centre of our position is located near the famous tower of Liaoyang, about seven miles southeast. The fighting there was the most desperate character, but is now going much nearer at the flanks.  
"The hissing of the shells is distinctly audible, and from the city it is easy to see the shells bursting.  
"Heavy guns were brought into action by both sides today and their dull roar was discernible above the sharper detonation of field and mountain guns.  
"The Russians are using big ordnance, which is in possession of the inner ring of the Liaoyang fort. The noisy Chinese population has suddenly become quiet. The main street of Liaoyang, always the scene of the busiest traffic and usually thronged with thousands of shrill voices from sunrise to sunset, is now as silent as if it were night. The inhabitants are watching the distant battle from house-tops and watch-towers, or are wandering gloomily in their streets. We are asking ourselves if the tide of battle is going to swamp the city which is to become of the houses and other property.  
"From 5 o'clock this morning up to 9 o'clock there has been an incessant shower of shrapnel. The heaviest cannonading is coming from the southeast, where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns.  
"Deadly shells are buzzing everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage on the mountain sides.  
"The Japanese are searching the whole country side with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments there was a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. They then pass to another square, thus working the whole field with mathematical precision from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically scorched in the first four hours of the cannonading.  
"Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line.  
"At this hour, 10 a. m., the Japanese artillery fire has somewhat slackened, but their infantry is steadily pushing forward.  
"The Russians have been holding their ground gallantly and their losses are small considering the terrible nature of the Japanese fire.

### THE STRIKE CONTINUES.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The national executive board of the butcher workers at a meeting this morning voted not to call off the strike. Instead the struggle is to be continued until the strikers are accorded an honorable adjustment, according to a statement issued by President Donnelly as a result of the meeting.

### PRINCE GETS COLD FEET.

Prospects of Campaigning With Russians Do Not Look Good.  
Berlin, Aug. 30.—Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, a second cousin of Emperor William, probably will not join the Russian headquarters in Manchuria to observe the war, as his health is not deemed sufficiently strong to enable him to bear the fatigues of active campaigning. He received a severe nervous shock a month ago as the result of seeing an emperor lay killed, the Prince being in the elevator at the time it fell. The field equipment for the Prince and his adjutants cost \$12,500.

### The Retreat to Final Position

Gen. Kuropatkin's Retirement on Liaoyang Forced By Vigorous Enemies.

### Events Leading up to Present Battle From Japanese Reports.

Tokio, Aug. 30, 5 p. m.—Details of the operations against Liaoyang from Aug. 25 to Aug. 28, which include an account of the desperate three days battle in the neighborhood of Anping and the abandonment of Anshanshan, reached Tokio today.  
The first Japanese army was divided into three columns and moved against Anping, where the Russians occupied a steep and well fortified eminence, which they had spent months in strengthening. The Russian position to the east and south of Anping extended along a ridge north of Taisukou to Hunschingling, through Hainpola and Tientsu. The advantages were with the Russians. The Japanese were not able to secure good positions for their artillery except along the Liaoyang road.  
The Japanese left column moved forward August 28, driving back a small force of Russians, and on the 29th took possession of a line on an eminence north of Erhitaouku and south of Pelington, and prepared to give battle the following day. The centre and right columns made their preparatory moves before night of the 28th.  
At midnight on the 29th the Japanese centre suddenly rushed forward in a layonet charge against the Russian centre, which was located in the vicinity of Kungchangling.  
This charge was a surprise and proved to be eminently successful. The Japanese captured the entire position. The Russian forces on the second and third line were strongly reinforced and offered determined resistance. A fierce rifle engagement ensued and continued without abatement throughout the 29th.  
The Russian artillery posted at Anping, got the range of the Japanese lines and sent in a deadly fire. The Japanese army was not able to obtain good positions and was badly exposed. The Russian infantry endeavored to recover its cost ground, but the Japanese held their positions and managed gradually to press the Russians toward the valley of the Lan river.  
The Japanese right column made a night attack on Hunschingling. A severe rifle and artillery duel opened at dawn and lasted until dusk. The Japanese left column, the principal strength of which was an infantry attack, an eminence north of Taisukou at dawn of the 26th. The Russian artillery was in semi-permanent fortifications north of Taisukou and northwest of Kaofengsu, and the strength of the Russian position was Japanese. This bombardment reached its height between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
The Russian infantry was reinforced and pressed against the left wing of the Japanese left column. The Japanese troops were dangerously exposed and the advance of the left column retired. In the meantime the Japanese centre had pierced the Russian line, completely dividing it, but both the Russian wings held their positions firmly.  
During the afternoon of the 26th, a great thunderstorm broke over the battlefield, covering the hills with mist and preventing accurate use of the guns.  
During the night of the 26th the Japanese made a fruitless assault upon the Russian positions at Hunschingling and Taisukou. Finally they succeeded, however, in getting possession of the position at Hunschingling, where they captured eight guns which had previously wrought havoc in their lines.  
On the morning of the 27th, through mists and haze, all three of the Japanese columns moved forward. The Russians resisted this advance vigorously and it was nightfall before the Japanese were in possession of the long ridge. The most fierce engagements of August 26 occurred at Hunschingling and Hunschingling.  
The moonlight revealed the Japanese troops as they advanced. The Russian defenders of these positions, besides opening a fierce rifle fire on the enemy, rolled boulders down the hillside upon the climbing Japanese soldiers. The Japanese reserved their fire and climbed steadily upward, finally reaching the summit and driving the Russians out. The Russian forces included the

### Hand to Hand For Russian Guns

Vivid Description of Prolonged Struggle For Positions at Port Arthur.

### Gallant Night Attackers Mowed Down by the Enemy's Fire.

Chefoo, Aug. 30.—The Port Arthur Novikrai, in its issue of August 26th, speaking of the incidents of the siege occurring between August 22nd and August 26th, makes no mention of any general assault during that period, but records several desperate attacks on the Russian positions.  
The Russian consul at Chefoo says the Novikrai relates only facts, but colors them with the intention of inspiring the garrison to the emulation of heroic deeds.  
Following a three days' assault on Port Arthur the Japanese rested August 26th. At 11 o'clock that night they concentrated a strong force to attack the Zardentini fort, on the Russian right flank. The Japanese crept forward in Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian rifle fire. At midnight they made a powerful rush, but were mowed down in all but one quarter.  
The Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayoneted inside the forts. The remnant retreated, losing severely as they fled.  
The Japanese searchlights showed heaps of dead, like magic lantern pictures.  
The Japanese were reinforced and renewed the attack but again were repulsed. The Novikrai asserts that the Japanese troops are forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns having been placed behind them to prevent a retreat.  
A third attack also failed, and anticipating a fourth, the Russians were reinforced, but the fourth attack was not made.  
The searchlight presented to the Japanese a high stone wall, and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is accounted marvelous.  
At daylight there was an artillery duel. General Gorbatsowski directed the Russian fire, having been six days and nights without sleep. The fort suffered considerably from the Japanese artillery and General Gorbatsowski ordered the garrison into the undamaged trenches.  
At 10 o'clock on the morning of August 24th a mountain battery of mules was seen in motion. The Russians opened fire and dispersed it. At noon of the 24th two Japanese columns were observed, but they retired when the Russian artillery attacked them.  
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese began a heavy bombardment of the Russian position with their 120 millimetre guns, and at the same time a Japanese column of infantry appeared at Pailichuang. At six o'clock the Japanese attacked the northeastern front of the Russian defenses, but were compelled to retire with fearful loss.  
The foregoing is an account of a battle mentioned in these despatches yesterday as having occurred August 26th. Whether the fighting on the 26th was a separate attack cannot be determined.  
On the morning of the 25th the Japanese artillery opened up along the eastern front, but most severely on the northern section.  
During the night of the 25th Captain Stempnefsky made a sortie to disperse a Japanese battery on Corner Hill, but without success.  
The Novikrai adds the Japanese were building trenches in front of the hills from Corner Hill to High hill, but does not mention the retreat of the Russians from the latter place. The Japanese have there about thirty guns.  
In the vicinity of Louisa bay, northwest of Port Arthur the Japanese have 200 guns concealed in a cornfield.

### RATE WAR ABOUT SETTLED.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—A message from one of the principals in the shipping conference at Frankfurt-on-Maine indicates that a practical settlement of the trans-Atlantic rate war has been reached and that the terms of a compromise arrangements, satisfactory to both sides, will be announced in a few days.

### Russians Dream Of Many Guns

St. Petersburg Advised That Japanese Have Twelve Hundred at Liaoyang.

### Mukden Despatch Says Kuroki's Turning Movement Was Unsuccessful.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The latest telegrams from the front state that the Japanese have 1,200 guns near Liaoyang.  
Several telegrams from Lieut-General Sakharoff were received during the day and forwarded to the Emperor. They have not yet been published.  
A despatch from Mukden of today's date says that in the stubbornly fought battle which has been in progress near Liaoyang since this morning, all attempts of the Japanese to turn the Russian flank have been repulsed. It is said at Mukden that the Japanese lost over ten guns, but details had not been received there.  
A despatch from General Sakharoff, dated from Liaoyang at 10 a. m. today, says:  
"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian centre and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest."  
"The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night."  
"A fire was opened at 5 a. m. and by 9 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions."  
"The Japanese shrapnel fire inflicted considerable losses on our troops at several points. Lieut-Colonel Pokadloff, commanding a battery of the Sixth East Siberian brigade, was killed."  
"The Japanese are delivering an obstinate attack on our centre and at 9 o'clock this morning were in close proximity to our advance guard."  
The latest reports received by the war office indicate that the battle at Liaoyang will probably extend for several days. The Japanese are directing their energy to bombarding segments of the circle of defensive positions occupied by the Russians. The latter already have suffered heavily from the hail of shells.  
The Russian cavalry won a notable success yesterday, repulsing the Japanese advance from that direction. This was the first time the Russian cavalry had an opportunity to charge the Japanese on open ground since the war began.  
United States Ambassador McCormick has arranged to send between 200 and 300 Japanese who have collected at Pail and Bkaterinoslav from points in Siberia, Germany, where they will be sent home on a steamer. A personal representative of the ambassador will accompany the Japanese and the Russian authorities will furnish them protection against possible molestation.  
The disturbance at Riga, on the Baltic, yesterday was caused by a crowd of one hundred prisoners released under the terms of the imperial decree issued the day of the christening of the heir to the throne. The men armed themselves with revolvers, knives and paving stones and attacked the police. Assistant Chief of Police Lishin, who was severely wounded while dispersing the rioters, the ship will carry only ex-hilabara and exhibits, the object of the trip being to place the products of the United States before the Orientals. The ship will visit Russia, Japan, China and Australian ports and a number in America, the voyage lasting six months.

### THE ARBITRATION COURT.

The Hague, Aug. 30.—Dr. Asser, the well-known authority on international law, has been appointed minister of state without portfolio. Prof. T. M. C. Asser is a member of the permanent arbitration court at The Hague.

### OLYMPIC RACES.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Olympic Marathon race, the third foot race contest of the kind ever held on American soil, participated in by some of the world's fleetest runners, was won by Thos. J. Hicks, of Cambridge, Mass., today. The distance of the race was 40 kilometres, equal to 24 miles and 1,500 yards. Hicks' time was 3 hours 28 minutes and 53 seconds.

### FRENCH ENGINEERS ARRIVE.

New York, Aug. 30.—A party of sixteen representative French engineers have arrived in this city for the purpose of making a general tour of inspection of engineering work in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Before concluding the tour, which will include a visit to Montreal, they will spend several days at the exposition in St. Louis. Their western trip will be begun September 6.

### THE SKAGWAY CABLE.

Skagway, Aug. 30.—The Skagway-Seattle cable was opened for business today after an exchange of congratulatory state without motion. The people of Seattle and Alaska were yesterday allowed free use of the cable to express their congratulations on the opening of communication.

### HEROIC SAILOR BURNED.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 30.—Sister Gohn P. Little Francis Sisters of the Sacred Heart, was burned to death today while trying to save her patient, Mrs. Fred Passino. An oil stove exploded in the Passino home, where the sister has been as a nurse since Monday, and it is thought her habit caught fire from the blazing oil.

### FERRY BOAT CAPSIZES.

London, Aug. 30.—A despatch to a news agency from Berlin says a telegram has been received from Lodz, Poland, announcing that a ferry boat capsized today on the River Kanien, resulting in seventy persons being drowned. Thirty of the passengers were saved. It is added that the boat was licensed to carry only thirty persons.

### SNOW IN MINNESOTA.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 30.—Light snow fell at Virginia early this morning. Crops, flowers and garden products were damaged in the country immediately surrounding Virginia, and a heavy frost scare is reported from other western Mesaba range points.

### EXHIBITION STEAMSHIP.

Seattle, Aug. 30.—One of the largest steamships on the Pacific coast, the Victoria, will sail from here November 15 carrying a diminutive exposition. Over \$100,000 is being expended in fitting up the vessel for exhibition purposes. The ship will carry only exhibits and exhibits, the object of the trip being to place the products of the United States before the Orientals. The ship will visit Russia, Japan, China and Australian ports and a number in America, the voyage lasting six months.



Beware of Imitations. R. H. PRASE, President.



## London Gossip By the Cable

**Sir Charles Tupper on Dundonald Incident—Chamberlain and Colonials.**

**Lord Minto Warned by the Saturday Review—Financial Times on C. P. R.**

London, Aug. 30.—Interviewed at Liverpool previous to his departure for Canada, per steamship Bavarian, Sir Charles Tupper was asked if the Dundonald incident had blown the smoke out of the controversy, and if it had, Sir Charles replied that it had. Dundonald, he said, considered the militia should not in any way be mixed with politics, so that all classes might join the citizen soldiery, with the object of the necessity and of detaching the country, which Sir Charles considered the weakest spot in the empire. In propounding his policy in regard to the militia, Dundonald knew he would be recalled. Sir Charles did not care for the necessity of Canada and the empire. Dundonald had been unjustly treated, but he had had the courage of his convictions, and in expressing them publicly had magnanimously sacrificed himself to the necessity of Canada and the empire. Dundonald had achieved his object in making the raising of a strong militia a crucial question in the Dominion. In the views expressed, Dundonald had carried with him the conviction that the raising of a strong militia was the real, better and higher interests of Canada. Of all the men who had occupied the position vacated by Dundonald, no one had given such patriotic, businesslike proof of his appreciation of the exigencies of the situation.

Mr. Jos. Chamberlain, replying to C. T. Grant at the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, who suggested that some of the younger spirits of the colonies be asked to come over and find seats in the British House of Commons, in order to hear their views from their own lips, Sir Charles replied that he was a Canadian, and he would give them a similar position in the House of Commons. There was nothing to prevent any British subject from being elected to that assembly.

Sir J. Gorst, M. P., writing to the newly-formed Cambridge University Free Trade Association, says that the Chamberlain scheme of colonial preference would, in its adjustment, exact a contribution from the colonies in the shape of an increased price of food for the benefit of certain classes, who control the producers. He doubted whether such expedients would promote imperial unity.

Several members of the council-general of Alle et Vilaine, of Rennes, France, claim that the Anglo-French treaty militates disastrously against the interests of such patriotic businessmen of Newfoundland, and deprives them of the opportunity of obtaining free bait and other privileges absolutely essential if the cod fishery is to be carried on. They claim that the treaty be again examined, and a modification introduced, with the object of obtaining from the British government the right of freely trading in bait with fishermen of French and other nationalities.

The Saturday Review says Lord Minto must be careful in his farewell utterances or he will incur the displeasure of the Canadian government. He cannot share the fate of Lord Dundonald, because his term is practically up, but neither must he run the risk of encouraging the agitation for the appointment of local men to the vice-regal office. He should avoid the mistake of Lord Graham, who, in his farewell address, gave the Laurier government is responsible for these things, we are astonished that some ministerial protest is not forthcoming at Lord Minto's unwarrantable departure from Canada. The public indulgence of sentiments, purely British in character, due to Lord Minto's desire to preserve the scene of Wolfe's victory intact can only be, in the eyes of the French-Canadian press, another example of foreign interference.

The Financial News says the notice by the C. P. R. to increase the ordinary capital stock by an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000, is indeed a substantial sum, but the railway has shown itself self capable of carrying the burden of its later capital issues, that shareholders have ceased to look askance at their issues. The traffic available for the C. P. R. is so high inexhaustible, and every mile of its railway tracks that penetrate the Dominion brings its reward. The C. P. R. shareholders' meeting is called for October 5th.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere, and no one can fail to give their customers this preparation when it is best asked for. Mr. O. W. Wimer, a prominent druggist of Poplar, Mo., in a letter to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market like the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for low complaint. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by all Druggists.

**WHEN THEY HAW-HAWED.**

Brooklyn Eagle.

Judge Parker was the centre of a little group the other day, comprising politicians, a newly returned traveler from abroad, and a newspaper woman. The traveler was giving a long and somewhat tiresome account of his experiences in Europe, and the newspaper woman was slowly but surely driving the Judge to desperation by bombarding him with questions on many subjects.

"Judge, the most impressive thing I saw in Japan was an idol," said the traveler. "It was the figure of a woman, seated and resting her chin on the palm of her right hand. I couldn't find out what she had done to be so immortalized."

The Judge parried the newspaper woman's forty-ninth query, when said to the traveler: "I know. The Japanese are wise, and they erected that idol as expressing their reverence for a woman that can hold her own jaw."

"Then the politicians to a man said: 'Haw! haw!'"

## Itching Piles and Eczema

An Illustration of the Extraordinary Healing, Soothing Properties of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

There seems to be no rival for Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for piles and itching skin diseases. It is quick to relieve the dreadful itching and thorough cure soon comes with its use.

Dr. Wm. S. Suter, of New York, writes: "I have to speak very highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment, as it cured me of itching piles after a great many other remedies had failed. It also cured an itching spot on my leg, which had been there for years and was, I suppose, a sort of eczema. I gave a few boxes to others, where it could not be brought and every one was well pleased with it."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, of all dealers, or to Edmanston Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. W. S. Chase, the famous receipt-book author, are on every box.

EDISON RE-OPENS.

The popular lower Yates street playhouse, the Edison, is again reopened for the fall and winter season, under the management of Walter Kellogg, a theatrical man of wide experience in the management of successful vaudeville houses in the Northwest. Mr. Kellogg promises to maintain the excellent reputation which the Edison gained under a former management, and hopes to increase the scale of prices to an average of ten cents all over the house. In his opinion this will prove the more successful method of dealing with the public, treating everybody alike, and giving all good seats.

The bill offered this week is an exceptionally strong one and good houses are being drawn at each performance. The Edison is a trio of performers who are hard to beat in their particular line, and they win unstinted approval every time they appear. Some splendid specialties in vaudeville are given by "Queen and Rose and Kellogg," and "The Edison Trio." The songs "The Face in the Fire" and "The Very Popular and the New Moving Pictures" are up to date and in themselves a decided attraction.

## CONSOLIDATED CARIBBOO COMPANY

**Splendid Progress Being Made  
at work in Hand at  
Bullion.**

Splendid progress is being made at the big tunnel now under way at the Consolidated Caribboo mine, Bullion, says the Ashcroft Journal of August 27. The tunnel was commenced at the river side of the mine and is now in over 200 feet and everything going on nicely. Present weather conditions prevailing, we understand, hydraulic work only be continued for another week or perhaps two weeks. Apparently the reason in the Forks-Queensland mining division has been as dry almost as in this neighborhood. There can be no doubt now that it is an absolute necessity for the Consolidated Caribboo company to have the water required to tap a further water supply.

A short time ago we had a conversation with a gentleman who had had a good deal of experience with mining matters, but who is not a miner, and he expressed his opinion very forcibly that this great property has proven beyond doubt that it is a mine for a much heavier expenditure than has been made to bring on water enough to permit continuous piling, no matter how dry the season is. He knows the Bullion mine, and he is examining it, and says it is a great pity that necessary expenditure was not made long ago. We venture the opinion that if the directors of the Caribboo company would visit Bullion, they would in a very few hours sanction the immediate expenditure of capital enough to give the mine the water supply it needs.

**LECTURE AT CEDAR HILL.**

On Monday evening at the Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, an appreciative audience was introduced by the Rev. J. Grundy, of the Church of England Chinese mission, Victoria, to some of the social customs of the Chinese people. The lecture was given by Mr. Grundy, at Cedar Hill on "The Land and People of China," dealing with their environment, history and literature. On Monday, after the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus Christ," the lecturer took his hearers through the streets of a typical Chinese town, with its high walls, narrow streets and (apparently) windowless houses. He spoke of the Chinese of our own time, and of the term, between the villages and towns, a narrow path being sufficient for the carriers, sedan chairs and occasional mounted officials. The commerce of the country and the chief traveling facilities was conducted on the great natural and artificial waterways, on which the "passage boats," for a triding sum, conveyed such Chinese as were compelled to leave their homes, or business to travel to other cities or towns. As elsewhere, the habits of the people fell naturally into three classes, those of the gentry, of the middle class and of the poor. The gentry class lived within their precincts, beautiful gardens, with fish ponds, dwarf trees, arbors, etc., and even the poorest would have their little enclosure behind. Into these opened the only windows of the houses. But the most conspicuous of all in China were the temples, in which would be found, in some, an image, in others, the ancestral tablets which recorded the names of the dead. With regard to education, the boys were sent to the schools and the three primers of the Chinese schools and translated portions to illustrate the lofty nature of the teaching imparted. But the girls were taught good manners, the art of housekeeping and embroidery. After the boy went to school in his little cap and robe, he became more and more apart from womanhood in his later years. Marriage was entirely in the hands of the parents, and to their will youth and maid bowed submissively as to the will of heaven. In every department of life the parental ties were the ruling force. In connection with death the superstitious fears of the people were most prominently displayed, and upon these fears the priests and necromancers preyed for their gain. The lecturer described the ceremonies connected with the annual "feast of the hills," when food, clothes and money were offered at the tombs to the spirits of their departed ancestors. The clothes were cleverly imitated in paper, the money was bought very cheaply from the priests at the rate of, say, 15 cents per \$1,000, and the food was only allowed to impart its odor to the spirits, this being deemed sufficient with the burning of the paper garments and money to supply the wants of the departed. At the conclusion Mr. Grundy related a weird experience in a Chinese temple dedicated to the "Queen of the Heaven," in which he was compelled to seek a night's lodging. It is impossible to give more than a bald outline of a most interesting and instructive lecture. At the conclusion the pastor of St. Luke's thanked Mr. Grundy on behalf of the church, for his kindness in giving the two lectures, which had been so much enjoyed, and assured him of their continued interest in his work and good wishes for his success in his visit to England. All then joined in singing the parting hymn, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and the evening closed with the benediction.

**PANAMA SEIZES TERRITORY.**

Reported to Have Taken a Wide Strip of Land Belonging to Colombia.

(New York Times.)

According to advices received in this city from Buenaventura, Colombia, the government of Panama, has stationed a military garrison at Nguai, a city at the confluence of the Atrato and San Juan rivers, taking this step the Panamanians have assumed formal possession of a wide strip of the Colombian department of Cauca, which, according to a map of the Greater Colombia, issued in 1830 at Caracas, was originally the southernmost part of the old Department of Panama. If Panama, morally or by force, succeeds in maintaining her conquest, she will acquire an additional Pacific seaboard extending from the isthmus proper south to Punta Limon, near the mouth of the Bauda river—a distance of about 100 miles. The minimum width of the territory is eighteen miles, the greatest fifty-eight. The news of the seizure is said to have created intense excitement and indignation at Bogota, where the people have associated the affair with the Americans, whom they believe to be seconding the operations of the Panamanians and to be prepared to lend armed assistance, if necessary.

## Business With Korea Resumed

**News on Sound Says That Sea  
Now Clear of Obstructing  
Vessels.**

**Great Cargoes Will be Forwarded  
By All Outgoing  
Steamers.**

Trade with Korean ports has been resumed, says the Seattle Times. Circulars are today being mailed from the office of the Boston Steamship Company announcing that cargo for Chemulpo, Fusan and Seoul will be accepted subject to delays at Kobe. At the opening of hostilities between Russia and Japan the coasting vessels were tied up. About sixty days after the battle of Port Arthur trade was resumed, but the recent activity of the Vladivostok squadron caused the owners of the vessels to withdraw them from the Sound and to the ports of Korea.

There is considerable freight on the coast at the present time waiting for shipment to Korea. The local representatives of the Boston Steamship Company have refused such cargo as no vessels were operating along the Japanese coast. As a result heavy shipments of foodstuffs and other supplies for Korea have remained stored in warehouses until war conditions changed.

All freight loaded at Seattle for Korean ports will be discharged at Kobe. A large number of steam and sailing vessels ply along the coast moving the cargo to the various ports. As yet the larger vessels have not engaged in the trade, but will probably do so at the close of the war.

It is expected that considerable freight to be shipped to the Orient on the next voyage of the steamship Shawmut will be consigned to ports in Korea. The steamer, which left Seattle, now lying on the Sound for the Far East, will likely carry Korean shipments.

Local steamship men believe that the trade between Puget Sound and Korea will increase at the close of the war. Harbors of refuge, which have been extremely light in comparison to the cargo loaded for ports in Japan, China and the Philippines. The war, it is said, will result in opening up the country, and by increasing the steamship service Korea will undoubtedly handle thousands of tons of American products.

"It has not been considered safe to contract for Korean freight," said a representative of the Boston Steamship Company this morning. "When the Russian cruisers commenced stopping merchant vessels the companies operating ships from Puget Sound did not deem it advisable to contract for shipments to Chemulpo and Fusan."

"While the trade with Korea cannot be compared with that of Japan and China, it will increase with the progress of the war, it is believed, and at the close of hostilities Korea will probably import many tons of foodstuffs from the Pacific Coast."

**BIG STORM AT NOME.**

According to the Seattle Times, it is the general belief about the offices of local steamship companies that NOME was visited by a severe storm last week. This morning a telegram was received from there announcing that the steamship Oregon was in a storm August 22nd, and probably encountered the rough weather when returning to Nome from St. Michael.

"The Oregon is the only large passenger boat now in northern waters. The Garonne and Roanoke are both bound north, and the steamship Senator is scheduled to sail tomorrow. For the first time since the opening of the Nome season the steamships Victoria, Tacoma and Olympia of the Northwestern Steamship Company's fleet are in port at once."

**CAPTAIN HEALEY ILL.**

News has reached Seattle that Capt. Michael Healey, one of the best known men in the revenue cutter service on the Pacific Coast, is lying seriously ill in his apartments in the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, and grave fears are felt for his life. About a week ago Capt. Healey was stricken with an attack of heart disease and his condition grew worse so rapidly that none but members of the family have been allowed to see him.

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Steamer Valencia of the Pacific Coast line did not sail from the Sound yesterday as expected, but will probably come over today.

**PROVINCIAL NEWS.**

It is encouraging to note the progress being made in the shipments from the Sloan division, the weekly output averaging up to the Sandon camp. This week three properties figure in the list, the Sloan Prince, the Sloan and Enterprise, with a total of 86 tons. The Prince made its first shipment, of 22 tons, under the new management, to Nelson; the Ottawa sent out its weekly quota, 40 tons, to the same place, and the Enterprise, 20 tons, to Trail. For the year the output is 1,501 tons.—Nelson Economist.

New Denver's citizens were much stirred up Monday by the receipt of information that a zinc smelter would be erected in that place early next spring, and the scheme appears to be genuine. The plant will be installed by the Rochester, N. Y., capitalists owning the Hartney mine, on silver mountains.

The zinc smelter is a successful operation in Denver, Colo., and they believe a similar plant will pay well in this country. New Denver, the company says, has many advantages for the location of the plant. A supply of ore would be drawn from the Hartney, Boson, Mountain Chief and numerous other properties.—Sloan Daily.

The Kootenay Central surveying party under the management of T. S. Armstrong, the following officers were elected last week: John L. Hargrave, president; Geo. D. Potter, Norman Carmichael, Louis Pratt, W. E. Zwicky, H. Glegorich, N. J. Cavanaugh; treasurer, O. V. White; secretary, N. J. Cavanaugh.—Sloan Daily.

**CHIEF GRANT OF THE KOOTENAY CENTRAL**

survey party told the Star this week that he was not the intended of the surveyors to cross the Columbia river at any point along the route, giving as his reason that it was much easier going on the east side of the river, where there are no difficulties in the way of creeks and canyons to be overcome; whereas on the west side it would be a case of build bridges and trestles all the way up, which would cost considerably more than the actual construction of the road on the east side of the river. He says, however, there is considerable shopping to be done on the side, but this is nothing in comparison with the amount of rock-cutting that would have to be done on the other. Besides this supplies can be taken along the wagon road, for the entire distance, which would be strictly out of the question were the work to be carried across the river. Mr. Grant considers it would be cheaper for the railroad to ferry the minerals over the river from

the different points than to erect monstrous trestles. The work of surveying is progressing rapidly, and when this is finished the work of location will be commenced.—Sloan Star.

**W. B. POOL, THE WELL KNOWN MINING**

magistrate, and popularly described as "King of the Lardies," has been visiting Rossland, and the Miner manly speaks of Mr. Pool as an enthusiastic and enthusiastic as ever concerning the extent and value of the free-gold deposits at Poplar Creek. The great Northern Mines, of which Mr. Pool is president and general manager, owns most of the valuable claims in the district, including the famous Lucky Jack and the marvelous Swede group. The company's operations have been seriously hampered by litigation that arose over the validity of some of these locations. The result is that Mr. Pool has been put to great trouble and expense in protecting the interests of those who are associated with him. It would seem from what he said yesterday that his shock and deterioration have swept practically all those difficulties aside, and he is now on the eve of reaping a great reward for his persistence.—Lardian Eagle.

As yet only the fringes of the agricultural districts are being farmed. The Okanagan country is merely beginning to be opened up, only a fraction of it having been put through, while the great Fraser valley is untouched save near the mouth of the river. The Kootenays are now able to provide themselves with garden produce, and a few years ago had to be imported, and it is said that much of the best fruit land in the province lies in that district. When the Coast-Kootenay road is completed, it will open up as much farming land as that which lies along the C. P. R., and the mildness of the climate in that part will make it particularly adapted to the cultivation of the less hardy varieties of fruit. Then, again, there is the great northern half of the province through which the Grand Trunk Pacific is to run, and which is as yet almost uninhabited by civilized man. In this region lie the fertile Peace river and Bulkley valleys, capable of great expansion, and the climate tempered by the warm breezes from the Pacific.—Kelowna Clarion.

The wreck of last Tuesday on the Phoenix branch of the Canadian Pacific railway affords the kodak fiend a choice subject. Near Denoro City a railway engine, 23 ore cars and over 600 tons of ore are piled up in fantastic confusion. It would appear that Conductor Hartney was coming down the long grade just beyond Denoro City with a string of 24 laden ore cars, when, for some unaccountable reason, the air refused to go on duty when summoned, with the result that there was a run-away. The crew knew they had lost control when neither air nor hand brakes could be made effective, and having reversed the engine, there remained nothing to do but seek personal safety. This they did by dropping off the train. Down the grade they tumbled, and the engine and long, heavy train for a mile or so, when it decided to leave the rails. The result was ruin as may be imagined. The engine, with the exception of the boiler, was a complete wreck. The crew escaped with minor injuries.—Boundary Creek Times.

**A HINT TO TRAVELERS.**

While in Sufolk, Henry Croft, Jr., proprietor of the Beaverfoot, Mich., Hardware Co., was taken very sick with bowel trouble. A traveling salesman of Sufolk, Mich., advised him to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did. "It soon cured me, and I take pleasure in recommending it," he says. "No one should leave home on a journey without a bottle of this remedy. It is almost sure to be needed, and is not obtainable while on steamship or cars. For sale by all Druggists."

**TO MY PATIENTS AND THE**

**:: Public ::**

I have just returned from an extensive trip through the United States, studying all the latest methods of treatment in Dentistry. Having had nearly twenty-five years' experience in practice, I am in a position to give the very best satisfaction to my patients. My work is of the highest order, and I am sure to be successful. If you are wearing a set that does not fit, and your dentist can not give you satisfaction, come to me, and if I don't give you satisfaction I will not charge you a cent. Special plates made for public speakers and singers.

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## BOWE'S

### Rosemary, Camphor, Borax

## HAIR WASH

Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching of Scalp, Keeps Hair in Healthy Condition.

5c, 6 for 25c

A boon to ladies and school children.

**Cyrus H. Bowes**

CHEMIST.  
85 Government St., near Yates St.,  
Victoria, B. C.

## LIME JUICE

WHOLE BEST QUALITY

Quart Bottle 25c.

**HALL & CO.**

Dispensing Chemist, Clarence  
Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

Window Screens, all sizes, at Cheap-  
side.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and  
Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates  
street.

**FOTOGRAFS.**  
A new display of Pictures is being  
exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five  
Sisters' block.

Four-ply Rubber Hose at Cheap-  
side.

Lawn Mowers and Lawn Sprinklers  
at Cheap-side.

**USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR  
FRUIT.**

New View Book of Victoria; price  
75c. T. N. Hibben & Co.

## —THE—

### Browning

**Automatic  
SHOT GUN**

Stock now on hand at  
**JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,**  
115 Gov't St.

## FOR YOUR

Doctor's Prescriptions,  
Pure Monseratt Lime Juice,  
Finest Toilet Articles,  
Standard Medicines, etc., etc.,  
GO TO THE

**B. C. Drug Store**

27 Johnson St., near Store St.  
Phone 355. J. WEAVER, JR.

## Choicest Oriental Crockery

### Dainty Silks

Beautiful Artificial Flowers. Unique  
Wood and Ivory Carvings, Ebony Chairs  
and Travelling Baskets, etc., etc.,  
POOK LONG,  
42 Fisgard St.

From the Rockies to the Capital; one  
of the best books yet published illustrat-  
ing the beautiful scenery along the line  
of the C. P. R. to Victoria. Price, 75c.  
T. N. Hibben & Co.

## Seeing Victoria

The popular Tully-Ho Conch leaves the  
Association, Rooms and Hotels  
every afternoon at 2 o'clock. Tourists  
will find it the most enjoyable way to  
see the most picturesque portions of the  
city and environs. Take your camera  
along and secure charming views of gar-  
dens, fields, sea and snow-capped moun-  
tains.

To reserve seats telephone 129.

## VICTORIA TRAFER CO.,

LIMITED.  
19, 21, 23 Broughton St.

## JAMES BAY

ON CAR LINE

5-Roomed Cottage, with all modern  
conveniences, corner lot, 50x150,  
with alley at rear.

**\$2,000**

Stores and Dwellings to Let.  
Fire Insurance Written.  
Money to Loan.

**P. R. BROWN, Ltd**

PHONE 1076. 39 BROAD ST.

Dean & Hiscocks, the reliable Drug-  
gists, corner Yates and Broad streets.

Souvenir Postal Cards in great vari-  
ety in colors and also in black and  
white. T. N. Hibben & Co.

Are the mice troubling you? A 5c  
Gee Whizz trap will soon fix them.  
Round mouse traps 15c, Out 'O' Sight  
rat traps 25c. Knock Out traps 25c.  
R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas St.

**USE FRUIT SUGAR WITH YOUR  
FRUIT.**

## Fall Goods

Arrived

A large assortment of the best  
Imported

**Worsted and Tweeds**

**Suitings**

These goods are of the best qual-  
ity and latest design. You are in-  
vited to call and see for yourself.

**PEDEN'S**

26 Fort Street. Merchant Tailor.

## Useful Souvenirs

Fine English Pigskin Purse, handsewn  
and good for ten years' use.

Beautiful Carved Oak Butter Dishes and  
Kai; a useful memento of Victoria, at

**FOX'S---78 GOV'T. ST**

## Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES

**Heisterman & Co.**

## Local News.

Seattle Couple Wed.—Rev. H. J.  
Wood, rector of the Reformed Episco-  
pal church yesterday officiated at the  
marriage of Alfred McCall and Miss  
Abbie Gertrude Wellington, both  
of Seattle.

A Promising Soloist.—Last evening  
at the Congregational church a solo  
was rendered by Miss Haughton, of  
which much may be said. She showed  
careful training, especially in tone and  
articulation.

Harvest Thanksgiving.—A harvest  
thanksgiving service will be held this  
evening at St. Mark's church, Bole-  
skine road. The Rev. R. Connell, rec-  
tor of Cedar Hill, will preach the ser-  
mon. Service at 8 o'clock.

Shipments on Boscowitz.—By the  
steamer Boscowitz, sailed for  
Nass, Kiatnatt and way ports yester-  
day evening, Messrs. Muirhead & Mann  
shipped a considerable quantity of lum-  
ber and mill work. The firm reports  
the market at upper coast points to be  
constantly improving.

Y. M. C. A. Conference.—A conference  
of the officers of the Young Men's  
Christian Association of the Pacific  
Northwest will be held in Seattle this  
and tomorrow. The delegates from this  
city will be the secretary, Mr. W. B.  
Fisher, and the assistant secretary, Mr.  
W. H. Northcott.

Veterans' Association.—The executive  
committee of the Vancouver Island Veter-  
ans' Association is requested to meet at Capt.  
Bagshaw's office next Saturday after-  
noon, Sept. 3, at 4:30 o'clock. The  
business of the meeting is to arrange  
for the reception of His Excellency  
Lord Minto, patron and hon. colonel of  
the association.

Reward Offered.—A reward of \$50  
has been offered for the discovery of  
the body of Hector Cameron of this  
city, who disappeared in the vicinity of  
Saanichton on the 19th inst. So far the  
search made in the neighborhood has  
not been successful in producing any evi-  
dence as to the man's fate, beyond  
pointing to the probability that he wan-  
dered into the bush and was lost.

Lumber for Northwest.—A gang of  
workmen were yesterday afternoon busy  
at the E. & N. railway station loading  
several cars with lumber, destined for  
points in the Northwest. It was a  
great market for British Columbia  
lumber. Messrs. Sayward & Co. now  
maintain an agent in the territory, and  
he is kept busy taking orders for the  
mill's product.

Alaska Cable Rates.—The C. P. R.  
Co's Telegraph announces the following  
rates via Seattle and the new govern-  
ment cable: Haines, \$2.40 for ten words,  
23 cents additional; Juneau, \$2.15  
for ten words, 20 cents additional;  
Sitka, \$1.90 for ten words, 18  
cents additional words; Skagway, \$2.40  
for ten words, 23 cents additional  
words. To Nome, via Ashcroft, Domi-  
on government route and St. Michaels  
and wireless, \$5.90 and 40 cents.

Council Business.—An adjourned  
meeting of the city council will be held  
this evening when, as mentioned in yes-  
terday's issue, the city engineer will  
report on a resolution providing for the con-  
struction of a permanent sidewalk on Elliot  
street; Ald. Vincent will move for the  
laying of a similar sidewalk on the east  
side of Government street, between  
Douglas avenue and Cornmut street,  
while the same alderman will introduce  
a by-law providing for the construction  
of a number of permanent sidewalks in  
different parts of the city, as reported  
on by the city engineer some time ago.

Seattle Excursion.—The merchants  
of Seattle have arranged an excursion  
to neighboring cities on the steamer  
Mainlander, the itinerary being approxi-  
mately as follows: Leave Seattle at  
8 a. m., September 7th; arrive at Ed-  
 Everett at 10:45 a. m., September 6th;  
leave Everett at 2 p. m., September 6th;  
arrive at Bellingham at 7:30 p. m., Sep-  
tember 6th; leave Bellingham at 12 m.,  
September 7th; arrive at Vancouver at  
7:30 p. m., September 7th; leave Van-  
couver at 11 a. m., September 8th; ar-  
rive at Victoria at 4 p. m., September  
8th; leave Victoria at 12 p. m., Septem-  
ber 8th, arrive Seattle at 6:30 a. m.,  
September 9th.

Full Fair Notes.—The executive com-  
mittee of the British Columbia Agricul-  
tural Association remind competitors  
that entries will only be received up to  
September 20th. No liabilities will be  
recognized unless a requisition has been  
previously received. The track is in  
good condition for the horse races. Al-  
ready two horses with records have ar-  
rived from Vancouver to train here,  
namely, Grey Friar, owned by Byron  
Dunlop, and White Lightning, owned by  
McAlister & Co. Another  
communication from R. Leighton, who  
is at Portland, states that he has been  
told that quite a number of fast horses  
from there will participate in the races  
at the local exhibition.

Old Timers' Tales.—"Old timers" res-  
ident in Victoria read with great relish  
yesterday the article reproduced in the  
Colonist from the Ashcroft Journal  
relating with reminiscences of Arthur  
Olsen, one of the earliest pioneers of  
the province. Henry Saunders, whose  
name was mentioned in connection with  
certain accounts which Olsen mentions,  
says he knows Olsen well. At the  
time Mr. Saunders was acting as clerk  
in a store at Quonam Forks, and he  
says the proprietors were coming money  
those days. It was nothing to take in  
\$500 before breakfast. Mr. Saunders  
promises at a later date to supplement  
Mr. Olsen's stories with some of his  
own about times in the good old Cariboo  
days.

Rest Tent.—At the coming exhibition  
the "Rest Tent" of the Ladies of the  
Macabees will again be on the fair  
grounds, and will occupy the same place  
as last year. Elaborate plans are al-  
ready under way for making the tent  
and the features of the fair grounds.  
Enlarged accommodation is being se-  
cured which will enable all who seek the  
comfort and convenience thus afforded  
to be accommodated. The decorations  
of the tent which have always called  
forth the admiration of visitors, will this  
year be more unique in design and beau-  
tiful in effect. Mrs. Spofford and her  
staff of workers are already busy with  
preparations, and, as in previous years  
will spare no pains in making the Rest  
Tent of the Macabees the most attrac-  
tive and comfortable spot on the fair  
grounds for the women of lady visitors.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.—The regular  
meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be  
held at 8 o'clock this afternoon at the  
home of Mrs. Burkholder, 130 Fisgard  
street.

A High Compliment.—Herr A. Wagn-  
er, editor of the well-known and in-  
fluential Berlin newspaper, the Tage-  
blatt, who spent several days in Victo-  
ria a short time ago, pays the city a  
high compliment in an interview in the  
Toronto World. He said in the course  
of his remarks: "Victoria is, perhaps,  
the loveliest city I have been in, and it  
is one where an European feels himself  
at home."

Will Travel Together.—An interesting  
marriage took place at the Victoria hotel  
yesterday, the parties thereto being  
Mr. A. M. Rasch and Mrs. Abbie Ger-  
trude Wellington. The bridegroom was a  
widower and the bride a widow, and  
both travelled in the interests of the  
same firm in Seattle. The ceremony  
was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wood,  
a license having been obtained from the  
sheriff.

Sons of England.—The regular meet-  
ing of the White Rose degree, Alexandra  
Lodge, S. O. E., will be held this even-  
ing at 8 o'clock sharp. After the work  
of the degree is finished an entertain-  
ment will be held for the members of  
the lodge. The members of the R. E. B.  
band, who played for the annual church  
parade. A very interesting programme  
is being arranged. Light refreshments  
will be served. All members of the  
lodge are invited.

In Special Service.—Says the Na-  
minal Free Press: The steamer Oscar,  
flying the blue ensign of the Dominion  
service and chartered by the Dominion  
government to carry on the work of  
the Quadra, arrived in the harbor yester-  
day evening from Union. The Oscar  
is loaded with coal and stores for the  
Gulf lightships and will leave for En-  
more island today. Captain Walbran,  
of the fisheries protective service of  
Canada, is in charge of the expedi-  
tion.

Shooting Tomorrow.—Tomorrow, Sept.  
1, the hunting season will open and the  
woods and fields will resound to the  
crack of the shotgun of a host of sports-  
men, who have been eagerly awaiting  
the advent of the date when legal bars  
are removed from the killing of grouse  
and willow grouse, ducks and deer. It  
will not be lawful to shoot pheasants  
and quail until the season is open by  
proclamation. Outgoing trains today  
and tomorrow will no doubt be crowded  
with sportsmen. It is reported that  
game is very plentiful.

Knights Templars Here.—A party of  
35, comprising members of the John  
and Calvary Commanderies, Knights  
Templar, of Providence, Rhode Island,  
with their wives, arrived from the Sound  
on the steamer Whatcom yesterday af-  
ternoon, en route to San Francisco. The  
party were received by local members  
of the Masonic order and escorted to the  
Driard, where they remained last night.  
They will continue their journey this  
morning. During the evening a recep-  
tion was given by the local dignitaries  
at the local Masonic temple.

Lord Minto's Visit.—Mayor Barnard  
has in mind the matter of arranging  
a fitting reception for the visit of the  
viceroy, Lord and Lady Minto, on the oc-  
casions of their farewell visit here Mon-  
day, Sept. 5. It is proposed that the  
Governor-General be met at the City  
Hall at 1 p. m., escorted to the Drill  
hall, where an address will be formally  
presented on behalf of the citizens. An  
adjournment will then be taken to the  
Driard hotel for lunch. This programme,  
as outlined, will be forwarded to the  
Governor-General's secretary for ap-  
proval.

Complaints Re Sewers.—The Colonist  
has heard a number of complaints re-  
specting the sewerage system. Many of  
the sewer manholes, and en-  
quiry was made of the city engineer  
yesterday respecting the matter. Mr.  
Dopp said he had not had any com-  
plaints brought to his attention, and  
explained that it was an impossibility  
to obviate entirely some slight offensive  
emanations. The sewers were being  
flushed regularly and every care taken  
in their management. Three vent holes  
were put in for the express purpose  
of allowing of the escape of noxious  
gases.

School Accommodation.—The Oddfel-  
lows' hall, Spring Ridge, has been leas-  
ed by the Board of School Trustees to  
accommodate the Chinese pupils who  
have been in attendance at the Central  
school. The transfer of the Chinese  
class to the Oddfellows' hall will make  
another room, and it is believed the  
problem of accommodation will be solved  
for the present. That the ratepayers  
will have to provide more buildings  
is inevitably a matter of time, and likely  
that they will have before them a  
bylaw requiring the raising of funds  
to furnish the necessary accommodation.

The "Seattle Spirit".—Says the Se-  
attle Times of yesterday: "Thirty-eight  
burglaries, twelve hold-ups and twelve  
other robberies, together with the usual  
number of petty crimes, make up the  
record for the first twenty days of the  
present month in Seattle. There  
have been months where the record has  
been larger, but they are few. There  
has scarcely been a night this month  
that some prowler has not jimmied a  
door or pried open a window to have  
himself to what he could find. As many  
as five cases have been reported in a  
single night. In fact, there has been  
a carnival of burglaries and the officers  
have not been so busy in months as  
now."

Funeral of the late Mrs. James  
J. Escondido, whose death occurred at  
the Victoria Gardens on Monday even-  
ing, will take place this morning at 9  
o'clock from the parlors of W. J. Han-  
derson and half an hour later from St.  
Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral.

The funeral of the late Capt. "Billy"  
Waitt took place at Seattle yesterday  
morning. Rev. H. J. Gower officiated  
and interment took place in Lake View  
cemetery. The services were attended  
by a large number of the old Sound  
mariners and many pioneers of Seattle  
who had known deceased for years.

The death occurred at St. Joseph's  
hospital on Monday evening of Mrs. S.  
Somerville, of Vernon, B. C. Mr. Som-  
erville was communicated with and is  
expected to return to the city this evening,  
when arrangements for the funeral will  
be made.

FEARS FOR CLAUDINA.

Puget Sound Vessel Supposed to Be in  
Danger.

Some fears are felt for the schooner  
Emma Claudina, which sailed from Se-  
attle May 10th for Siberia under char-  
ter to the Northwestern Siberian Com-  
pany. The vessel was last heard from  
at Dutch Harbor June 3rd.

At the office of the Northwestern  
Steamship Company it was said that the  
little schooner was bound for points  
on the Kamchatka peninsula. The ves-  
sel was headed by a number of pos-  
sibly not made by the larger steamers, and  
for that reason it is said that the Clau-  
dina would not be sighted.

After making ports to the south the  
Claudina was to sail for trading posts  
along the coast of the Kamchatka penin-  
sula. It is not the general belief that  
the vessel has been lost, but that it has  
been delayed by storms. The schooner  
was in command of Capt. Neilson and  
carried a crew of twelve men. Passen-  
gers on the Claudina were Mr. and  
Mrs. C. H. Harrison, Capt. A. G.  
Lampe and J. Lipny.

Lover's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap  
Powder dusted in the bath softens the  
water and makes it disinfectant.

## J. A. SAYWARD

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Sashes and Doors and Wood Work

OF ALL KINDS

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

W. MUNSIE, Secretary. Telephone 162. P. O. Box 203.

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Mills at Shawnigan Lake.

Office and Yards Government and a Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of—

Rough and dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths,  
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc., of the Best Quality,  
Seasoned and Kiln Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

## CORNER STONE WELL AND TRULY LAID

Ceremony Performed By Mrs.  
C. E. Pooley at New Site  
of St. Paul's.

The corner stone of St. Paul's church  
on its new site on the Esquimalt road,  
well and truly laid by Mrs. C. E.  
Pooley in the presence of a number of  
members of the congregation yesterday  
afternoon. The ceremony took place at  
6 o'clock. The service, appropriate to  
the occasion, was read by the Ven.  
Archdeacon Scriven, after which the  
rector of the parish, the Rev. Enos  
Sharpe, made a brief address, prior to  
presenting Mrs. Pooley with a silver  
trowel with which to lay the stone.  
The rector said in the course of his  
pleasure to call upon Mrs. Pooley to  
perform the ceremony, as that lady was  
closely identified with the work of the  
church. Mrs. Pooley was, he said, the  
true resident of the parish, and had  
been there at the time when the founda-  
tion stone of St. Paul's had been laid  
on the old site, thirty-eight years ago.  
Since that time Mrs. Pooley had been a  
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## COMFORTABLE HOMES

You can get this out of a small but good Fruit Farm—apples, pears, plums, cherries, currants, blackberries, etc. No hard work in picking and packing these.

We have a few choice Orchard Farms for sale. We will show them to you without any expense to yourself.

**PEMBERTON & SON**  
45 FORT STREET

CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED  
AMBERITE CARTRIDGES  
SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS

For Sale at All Gunsmiths.

WHOLESALE BY

**ROBT WARD & CO., Limited**  
Victoria and Vancouver

## NEW POTATOES

\$1.50 PER 100.

The Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET  
FREE DELIVERY. Tel. 413.

THE NEW PUBLIC  
LIBRARY BUILDING

Handsome Structure is Now  
Rapidly Approaching  
Completion.

Excellent progress is being made with the completion of the Victoria Public Library, at the corner of Blanchard and Yates streets. While it will be some time yet before the fence around the building can be removed, as a good deal of masonry work remains to be finished in the yard, it is probable that a fortnight will see the necessity for its presence gone, and then the public will have an opportunity to see what the newest addition to the public edifices of Victoria is going to look like.

The sculptors are now busy on the capitals of the numerous pillars which adorn the front of the building, and they will probably tackle the important decorations in the store and over the main entrance and the main window above the entrance in a few days. The electric fittings are now being put in, also the gas fittings and the plumbing. The copper roofing is nearly all in place, and a strong force of carpenters is hard at work on the woodwork of the interior.

The principal impression made upon the mind of the visitor is that of solidity of construction. The walls are massive and excellently built, and the whole aspect of the building speaks of permanency. The reading and other public rooms are splendidly lighted from both streets, and from the windows are fine prospects of the city and the mountains to be obtained. The main stairway leading from the hall to the first floor is noble in conception, and is being wrought out in its details in a very worthy manner.

It is easy to see now, even from a cursory ramble through the building in its uncompleted state that it will be a grand addition to the life of Victoria. It is finally thrown open to public use, is stored with its books, fitted with its counters and provided with its necessary interior ornamentations, its spacious rooms filled with busy readers and students.

Mr. George Snider, the contractor, deserves congratulations on the progress he has made with the work. It is hoped to have the building finished and ready for occupation by the end of September, or early in October. All who have visited the library have expressed admiration for the chaste design and the excellent workmanship shown in construction.

Tourists and other visitors to the city who have had their attention drawn to the improvements on Yates street have on numerous instances expressed regret that so enterprising a section of the city should have its efforts rendered nugatory owing to the presence of a building which mar the general effect, having particular reference to the lumber yards and ill-kept premises controlled by the city. The residents above Quadra street have taken the trouble to sow the space between the sidewalks and the boundary line of their property with grass, and the effect is eminently satisfactory. But for the paltry consideration which must be paid in the way of rent to allow lots to be used as lumber yards it is, in the opinion of tourists and others, a very short sighted policy on the part of property owners. "Nor need there be any interference with industry," said one gentleman. "There are plenty of vacant lots just as handy on the back streets. Lumber is lumber, and once it is piled

it has to be loaded on to trucks to be removed whether the shops are one or six blocks away. And besides, one would think that citizens who can afford to own prominent corners would take sufficient pride in the city to prevent the presence of such undoubted eyesores."

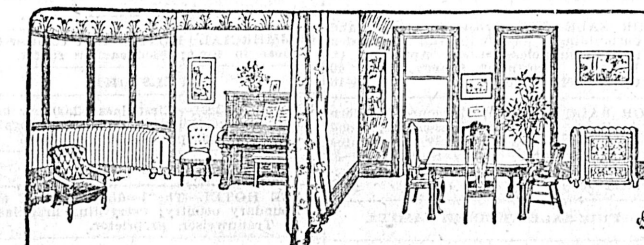
Some of the new wooden block crossings in the concrete walks on Yates street have taken on quite an unusual appearance during the last day or two. The blocks have evidently absorbed a portion of the recent copious rainfall, and becoming swelled have assumed a most rotund and dignified appearance. One crossing in particular was a very near approach to a complete arch.

Butter color is made from aniline and as a very small quantity will color a large amount of butter the presence of the chemical cannot be detected by the taste, but in large amounts it is poisonous to a degree.

MANITOBA EAGER  
FOR B. C. FRUIT

Recent Display at the Fair Whetted Appetites of Prairie Dwellers.

Under the caption "Manitobans Will Buy B. C. Fruit," the Farmer's Advocate of August 24th says: "An interesting and attractive feature of the Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions this year was the show of fruit made by the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia. The object of this display was not, as most visitors were inclined to believe, to encourage immigration to the province west of the Rockies, but to bring to the attention of Manitoba people generally the fact that British Columbia was capable of supplying the fruit market of the wheat province, and that the quality of the goods which she offered were at least equal to those that could be obtained anywhere else. Heretofore, as is well known, a very large percentage of the fruit consumed in Manitoba has been obtained from the Pacific states of the Union. The American railway companies have encouraged their fruit growers to capture the market of Manitoba by giving them a freight rate that enabled them to compete with British Columbia growers, and a rapid service much superior to that within reach of Western Canadians. Largely for these reasons, therefore, British Columbia fruit has not commanded the Manitoba market as it should, and although the fruit grower of that province could rejoice in having comparative control of the market in Alberta, he has been inclined to believe that the prospect for controlling the entire market west of Port Arthur was very slim. In consequence of this belief, the number who peeped into the future to see fruit growing in British Columbia a most profitable industry, was not so great as the possibilities of that country would justify. Of late, however, the signs and times have been more promising, and those who have given the subject close attention and careful thought are agreed that Manitoba fruit market is for the British Columbia grower. And although the repeated promise of the C. P. R. that a faster service from the coast to Winnipeg would be given for fruit as soon as there was sufficient quantity to be shipped to justify it, has not yet been fulfilled as it should be, yet, even that mighty corporation cannot much longer fail to encourage this branch of inter-provincial trade. Manitobans are Canadians, and will give preference to grown-in-Canada fruit."

Doric, Comfort and Bright Idea  
Hot Water and Steam Boilers

Any of these supply the house with even warmth, keeping the atmosphere pure and healthful. They are compact, very easily run and great fuel economizers.

In connection with Oxford Radiators they make perfect heating systems for the home. The radiators are artistically designed and can be decorated in harmony with the color scheme of the room. Write for our booklets.

**The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited**  
151 Hastings Street, Vancouver

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg 18

## Freight Rates

## Discrimination

B. C. Lumbermen and Shingle Manufacturers Association  
Explain Situation.

Railway Commission Told of  
the Difficulties Which Confront the Industry.

At the first day's sitting of the railway commission in Vancouver, a matter taken up of special interest to the lumber and mill men on Vancouver island was that of the B. C. Lumbermen and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, re discrimination in freight rates on the C. P. R. In this matter, Mr. B. W. Greer, general freight agent, and Mr. E. P. Davis, C. P. R. representative of the railway company, and the lumbermen were very ably represented by Mr. H. W. D. Miller, general manager of transportation for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Miller said there could be no question as to the power of the board to deal with discrimination in rates. There was nothing even in the 10 per cent clause that would enable railways to charge excessive rates. The lumbermen's association on the coast had since its creation, met with great difficulties. No dividends, with one exception, had been paid, and the mills were not running at their full capacity. One of the causes of this was the discrimination in freight rates. He gave a few instances of this. There was a difference of 7 cents per 100 pounds charged on fir lumber between the mountain and coast mills and Manitoba and Northwest mills, and there was a difference as high as 17 cents per 100 pounds on cedar, the latter being at the same time more difficult to manufacture. Their only market was in Manitoba and the Northwest, where they came into close competition with the lumber millers of Minnesota, and probably to some extent also with the millmen of the Mississippi valley. The C. P. R. seemed to be worked on some agreement with the railway companies in the United States. They fixed the rates on cedar lumber on an American basis when, as a matter of fact, the United States did not ship any cedar except when it was manufactured into shingles. As for the low rates from mountain points, the only reason given for this by the C. P. R. was that the mountain millmen were under difficulties in getting their lumber on the markets, which was not experienced by the millmen on the coast, and that their timber was of an inferior quality. As one justification the company had urged that they had to haul so many empty cars over the mountains. Why did they not take some steps to remedy this? The farmers of Alberta could be glad to get rid of their grain, and if they could establish flour mills here the traffic might be equalized.

Mr. Miller then read several extracts from the interstate commerce report for 1903, and in answer to a question by Mr. Blair, said that all the lumbermen asked was that rates on cedar and fir should be made alike. The commission then adjourned until 2:30 p. m. When the commission resumed its sitting, in the afternoon, Mr. Miller submitted a table of the rates on cedar and spruce, and also tables of freight rates from Vancouver and mountain mills to Manitoba and Northwest points. He then drew notice to the peculiarity of rates as to different stations. He handed in also a statement showing the cost of manufacture of cedar and fir lumber. He said he would also quote selling prices at different points in Manitoba, to show how impossible it was for these manufacturers to compete with those of these freight rates. He also wished for an even rate for shingles and lumber haulage, which obtained in the Rainy River and Lake in the Woods districts.

They wished besides for an arbitrary difference of 7 cents per 100 pounds between Kamloops and the coast; in other words where rates were 33 cents for 100 from Kamloops they wanted 40 cents from Vancouver. Another demand was in regard to shingles and doors when these were used to fill in a car of lumber. He asked for the privilege of shipping them at the rate of 55 cents per 100 pounds. This would make the materials so much cheaper for the settlers and the C. P. R. had always prided itself on making commodities as cheap as possible for the homestead settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest.

"You refer to laths at all?" asked Mr. Blair. "No, sir. We are content with that, as it stands on the low rate at present."

In reply to a question by the commissioners, Mr. Miller said that they applied for the right to ship shingles and doors at the minimum railroad rate when used to fill up cars.

Mr. B. W. Greer said that on the matter of discrimination between fir and cedar rates, nothing he said would be final, as it was a matter to be subjected to their freight and traffic manager at Montreal. A few months ago they had discussed this question and thought they had agreed a satisfactory basis of rates. They admitted round cedar and round fir as far as the boundary of Manitoba.

Dr. Mills said it seemed surprising to him that they had stopped at Manitoba, which was a most important centre of settlement. Was it done out of deference to the American railway companies?

Mr. Greer said they understood that there was not the same demand for this class of lumber in Manitoba as in the Northwest. Mr. Miller said that Winnipeg especially was a most important market. Mr. Blair said it seemed to him that Mr. Greer had not come prepared to present his case. They did not want the matter shrouded over, and it seemed they did not come there in a business way prepared to say, "This is why we did so and so."

Mr. Greer said they thought the association would be there with evidence, and they could answer them. Mr. E. P. Davis suggested that the matter stand over for two days and they would prepare a report.

Mr. Blair thought the C. P. R. should have dealt with this in a different way. A complaint had been lodged, and they should have come prepared to treat it seriously. Mr. Miller said he had come 2,800 miles to present this case, and he wanted to get home again as he had plenty of business to attend to.

Dr. Mills said before they parted he wanted to know some reason why the coast mills should be crippled for the sake of the mountain mills.

Mr. Greer said that both said that. If they fixed the rates one way, the coast men said they were hurt; if the other way the mountain men complained.

Mr. Blair said that when they came together again he wanted them to show some intelligible reason for this discrimination in rates. The matter was evidently in a position now that it could not be dealt with.

Mr. Greer asked for two days that they might get the evidence of some of the mountain men.

Mr. Miller said it seemed to him as if the C. P. R. was merely sparring for time.

Mr. Blair wished to know why the rate of kiln-dried cedar was so much higher to all points than rough cedar or fir.

Mr. Greer said it was so much lighter, and when they were hauling by weight,

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it did not pay to carry it. He added that they had to draw their empty cars to the coast and the Heiber and had to adjust the minimum rates to cover all expenses. He thought it would be best to have these figures handed in to them before taking any further action. Mr. Blair pointed out that they had been given the right to ship shingles and doors at the minimum railroad rate to give evidence on this question, and it should all be considered before they separated. He had spoken to some of the railway officials in the east before coming here and was told that they were well advised and would have no need of the help of eastern officials.

Mr. Greer said that the lumbermen had a lot of statements here that they knew nothing about.

Mr. Miller said that they had been asking for these reductions from the C. P. R. for some months past, and had been giving them all the statements on the subject that they had. He also submitted a letter showing that the application for the reduction for shingles and doors had also been made in June last.

Mr. Greer said that the idea of refusing an application for filling up cars with shingles and doors at less than carload rates was to encourage them to ship in carload lots.

Mr. Blair said he was much more concerned with the larger question of the difference between cedar and fir.

Mr. Greer said the rates on rough cedar and fir to all points in the Northwest were the same.

Mr. Miller pointed out that from the mountain mills the same rates applied throughout Manitoba. He asked Mr. Blair, said that all the lumbermen asked was that rates on cedar and fir should be made alike.

Mr. Greer said the mountain mills produced inferior lumber to the coast mills, and they had not the advantage of the export trade.

"And you do not make lower rates beyond the border of Manitoba out of deference to the American railway companies?" asked Dr. Mills. "I cannot say as to that," replied Mr. Greer. "Most of the lumber is sold in the Northwest, and not much finds its way to the Manitoba markets."

Mr. Miller pointed out that on February 15th the Canadian transportation companies advanced their rates on commodities in accordance with the American railways. He showed that the rates were 5 cents per 100 pounds more from American points to points on the Canadian coast than to points on the American coast. This had been done away with, and he considered that it was owing to the Canadian customs tariff.

Mr. Greer said that duty was never reduced on a fair and basing rate. Mr. Miller said that nevertheless it was urged as a justification for raising the rates that the duty made it possible for them to sell at a profit in spite of increased tariff. It seemed to him

strange that the Americans could haul freight so much more cheaply from New York to Seattle than the C. P. R. could from Montreal to Vancouver. It was in consequence of this that they had to haul so many empty cars across the mountains to take back the lumber. Water competition was urged as a reason for cheaper rates to Seattle and Tacoma, but Vancouver and Victoria were as accessible to water as either of these points.

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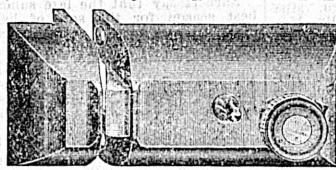
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